SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

GENERAL GRANT AND THE REPUBLI-CAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment marks the opening of a new chapter in American politics. It puts an end to "the almighty nigger" as a political issue, and brings again into the foreground "the almighty dellar." Defeated on every point in their long strnggle for the old pro-slavery Constitution, with its distinctions of caste and color, the Democratic party at length submits to the new Constitution of universal liberty and the civil and political equality of all citizens of all colors. Successful in every point on this question to the crowning enfranchisement of the black race, the Republican party has fulfilled its appointed mission. Thus the issues of the past have become dead issues, and upon the new issues of the day the Democracy, with their old party shackles thrown off, have a fair field and an inviting prospect before them.

The general issue now between the two parties is Grant's administration. In a new form it is the old conflict of the outside party against the party in power. Essentially the Democratic party against General Grant's administration is fighting the old battle of the old Whig party against General Jackson. The same sweeping charges that were made against the corruptions, spoliations, extrava-gances, abuses, despotic usurpations and blunders of ignorance of Jackson's adminis-tration by the outside Whigs are now made against Grant and his party by the outside Democrats. But as the popularity of Jackson and of his administration was equal to all emergencies, so, we think, will be the popularity of Grant and his policy. Jackson, beginning with Calhoun and his confederates, was kept very busy by mutineers and factionists in his party camp; but in his Cabinet, or out of his Cabinet, he cut them adrift, and by his rigid discipline and iron will he made himself the dictator and the idol of his party. Grant, in another way, is doing the same thing. Jackson was resolute but impulsive, imperious, excitable, and boisterous. Grant is firm, but cool, deliberate, amiable, and reticent. Jackson, in his squabbles with party malcontents and rebels, frequently had the whole country in a stew. Grant clips off the head of a Cabinet or Foreign Minister, and the whole country is puzzled for weeks in solving the mystery. We have seen enough, however, of General

Grant in the Cabinet to satisfy us that, as in the field, tenacity to his fixed purpose is his great distinguishing quality. That strong common sense, that clear insight into the characters of men and into the weak points of the Rebellion, which marked his prosecution of the war are manifest in his conduct of the Government. He has still a great purpose to accomplish and his own plans for reaching it, and must have his own men about him. In this view the removal of Minister Motley, the ap-pointment of Mr. Murphy as Collector of this port and the removal of certain officials be the mere servant of Senator Sumner. Senator Fenton, Senator Shurz or any other would be party dictator. In a word, General Grant intends himself to be master of the situation, and as no Republican competitor is though of to dispute his claims to the succession, the party, to save itself, will stick to Grant and silence the factionists till his reelection is secured; but then will begin in earnest the plots and counterplots of the aspiring leaders of the party for the inside track.

Against General Grant in 1872 the prospect of a Democratic victory is very slim. In the chapter of accidents the chances may be improved; but from all the facts and signs before us Grant is good for another term against any Democratic competitor. With New York to build upon, however, the Democracy have a foundation upon which they may raise the overtopping party in 1876. Tammany, with "the almighty dollar," has secured and is sure of holding New York. Money conquers everything. The coalition of the Tammany ring and the Erie ring is irresistible in the State, and the Democratic managers here have only to put their heads together and make a joint stock alliance of all the great railway and telegraph interests of the county in order to gain the White House. The New York Central and the Erie are in Democratic hands, and they, together with Tammany, are masters of New York. The Pennsylvania Central and its appendages are in Republican hands, and Pennsylvania is Republican. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company are Democratic, and so goes Maryland. The great Pacific road is under Republican management, and it is building up Republican States and Territories from Nebraska and Kansas to the Pacific. But still, with New York as their base of operations, Jay Gould and Vanderbilt may form of all our great railway and telegraph companies a Democratic coalition for the Presidency which will be hard to beat in 1872, and completely victorious in 1876. If Congress does not assume the control of these railways this is the way whereby these railways may get the control of President and The Democratic party, it may be said, is

opposed to all monopolies. Gammon. Mark how it has flourished in Jersey under Camden and Amboy, and how it now flourishes in New York under Tammany. Erie, and the Central. Money is king. It was money even when it said "Cotton is king." The Southern cotton monopoly and oligarchy, through their money, ruled the Democratic party and the country, with only a break or two, from Jackson to Buchanan. Andy Johnson has declared that in the national bondholders a Northern has taken the place of the old Southern oligarchy. But the bondholders are, many of them, Democrats, although "Old Buck" weuldn't invest a dollar in our government securities. Still the national bondholders are a power in the land, but they are as nothing compared with the power of our great railway corporations. Here in New York the Democrats have a nucleus and a base of operations from which they may secure a joint stock political coalition of all the great railway lines and telegraphs in the United States and sweep the country.

Tammany Hall understands the secret of its strength, the secret which has raised "the Boss" from a chair mender to a millionaire and the New York Democracy from "the Slough of Despond" to the "Delectable Mountains" from which they can see the Promised Land. The same system of Democratic management and power will apply as officer should be retired is to have him ex-well to other States as to New York. It is amined by a suitable board. Had Admiral

"the almighty dollar" that does the business. [party in power is slow work. The Demo-cratic managers, in a great alliance of powerful corporations and monopolies, can fight the enemy with their own weapons, and upon this plan of operations their success in New York gives the key to success throughout the Union. Principles in the shape of abstrac-Union. Principles in the shape of abstractions are good in their way, but the seven Democratic principles of John Randolph, "the five loaves and two fishes," or, in other words, the substantial principles of "the almighty dellar," are the principles that will carry the Democracy to Washington.

THE UNDER-TOW IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World. The bold and earnest sermon on the fall of the Papacy preached by Archbishop Manning in the pro-Cathedral church of his province will have been read with deep interest by thousands of educated Americans. There comes to us in our special telegraphic despatches from London a striking and most significant commentary upon one of its most striking and significant passages. In speaking of the reflex action which he believes the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope will have upon all established order in Europe, Archbishop Manning said: -"Englishmen believe England to be well governed: let them look to the classes below those that have anything to lose." The scenes in London streets, as faithfully reported in the special telegrams of the World, may well fix these words of the great Roman Catholic prelate upon the minds of all Englishmen who "have anything to lose." We do not agree with the Archbishop either in his belief that the overthrow of the temporal power of the Papacy is really a wrong done to religion, or in his anticipation of damage both to religion and to society from the reflex consequences which he looks to see resulting from that overthrow in the social and political system of monarchical Europe. But nothing, in our judgment, can be more sound than his inference from the events which have actually occurred in Rome to the events which he holds to be preparing throughout Europe and in England. The Archbishop stands among the purblind political leaders and senti-mental liberals of England (neither of them, be it said, a class without its congeners in America), like Mr. Disraeli's Cardinal Grandison among the half-hearted and near-sighted peers and palaverers grouped about him in that extraordinary novel of "Lothair," which

is less a novel than an apocalypse of the actual English society of our day. The classes in England which "have anything to lose" cling passionately to the false prophets who, in the Times and in Parliament, perpetually prophesy unto them "smooth things." For them the house of Ucalegon burns unheeded, so angry is their anxiety as to the fire-worthiness of their own comfortable four walls. For them the tide of rising revolution moans and surges, as afar off, beyond what they furiously insist upon being assured are the impregnable sea-walls of their own decaying political institutions. The people below those who "have anything to lose" have other eyes and other ears. They are begin-ning to recognize a nearer kinship with themselves in the disinherited millions of the Continent than in the fortunate thousands of their own land. When this recognition, now who were the followers of Carl Shurz in Mis- in its dim dawning, betrayed by scenes such souri, signify that as the head of the Republican party General Grant does not intend to the Archbishop's words of warning will recur as words of prophecy, we fancy, to many upon whom they will fall idly and disregarded

> A contrast more complete than exists between the point of view from which English life and English politics are seen by the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and the point of view from which they are seen by the ultra-Protestant Earl of Shaftesbury, it would not be easy to imagine. Yet how striking is the coincidence between the foreshadowings of the eloquent preacher at Kensington and these words, recorded by the Pall Mall Gazette as having been uttered by the favorite peer of Exeter Hall in August of the current year:-

> "Lord Shaftesbury, speaking at Ryde on Friday on behalf of the London City Mission, said that he believed that the next census would show a popula-tion in London of 4,000,000, a serious proportion of whom were in a state of moral and social degradation so great that, in his opinion, unless something were done to improve them, the Britisa Constitution would not be worth a quarter of a century's pur-chase. His lordship thought that most of the evil was attributable to the fact that all who could afford was attributable to the fact that all who could afford it lived out of town, away from their poorer neigh-bors. The ignorance and poverty of the large masses of the people in the metropolis exceeded anything that could be described. When times of trouble come—and they would come—the lawless classes would emerge from their doors by thousands, and they might depend upon it that, unless the mass of people were brought under the influence of the Gospel, the great city of London would some day present a spectacle of conflagration, plunder, and bloodshed that would astonish the civilized world."

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

From the N. Y. Times. The present system of retiring officers of the navy is complained of by them as working injustice to very many who deserve something better of their country. If an officer becomes disabled in battle or by sickness while on service, it seems very proper that he should be relieved from the performance of duties for which he is physically unfit, and that his pay should, in that case, be proportionately reduced. Some such system of retirement or pensioning is practised in every civilized country which maintains a national armament. Very often these retired officers are able to engage in civil pursuits, and thus, with the aid of their allowance, acquire a very confortable living. This, however, can only occur when officers are comparatively young, for when they have passed the meridian of life, and are upon its decline, it is not often possible for them to enter upon any new avocation. The service has then taken their best years, and while effectually dispensed with as far as their former occupation is concerned, they cannot hope to adopt a sub-

But officers may become superannuated, and be fit subjects for retirement on account of age, as well as because of physical disability. In the army they may be retired upon their own application after forty or more consecutive years of service, or can be sent before a retiring board for examination whenever the War Department may so order. There is no great injustice about that, but in the navy, when the name of an officer has been borne on the register for forty-five years, or when he attains to the age of sixtytwo, he is retired whether he be physically and mentally vigorous or not. According to this plan, therefore, length of service, instead of conferring honor, carries with it practically a punishment in the shape of enforced retirement and reduced pay. The injustice of such a rule must be manifest to the least professional reader. Age is no criterion as to a man's physical and intellectual vigor. Many are as capable at sixty-two as others are at forty-five, and the only just way of determining whether an

Farragut been placed on the retired list when A general course of opposition to the alleged he was sixty-two, the country would have lost abuses and the financial measures of the a most valuable part of his protracted service, for he was over sixty-one when he led the expedition which captured New Orleans. So, too, veterans who are conducting the Prussian campaign against the French give indisputable evidence of the vigor and efficiency of men whose years border closely on the three score and ten limit. King William is over seventy, Von Moltke and Von Roon have nearly attained that age, while Marshals Bazaine, MacMahon, and Canrobert, on the French side, are all over sixty. In our naval service every old naval officer with a family to support must look with considerable apprehension at the approach of his sixty-second year, knowing as he does that it will bring with it reduced instead of increased pay, and retirement instead of continued honor and use-

Recent acts, also, have rendered the status of retiring officers less agreeable than ever before. Formerly they might be detailed to command shore stations, and they have even been sent to sea in command of squadrons, receiving while in the performance of such duty the full pay and allowances of their rank. Four years ago one of our squadrons was commanded by an Admiral who had been retired on account of age, but still fulfilled the duties of his position in every particular. The rule is now that retired officers shall not be called upon to perform any active duty. They must, therefore, be content to practically abandon the service to which they are still attached. In death, perhaps, they may have a naval funeral; but having grown old and grey-headed in their country's service, they must in life submit to be laid aside. If officers become incapable of duty from any cause, they must expect to be retired, but it is gross injustice to a deserving class of public servants to force them into private life only because they have happened to live longer than the majority of their professional

THE POETRY OF THE WAR. From the N. Y. Tribune

Victor Hugo's first letter having drawn, as he states, replies from ten thousand Prussians in two days' time (a feat of postal service which we commend to the attention of Mr. Creswell), he is now at ease, delightedly pelting all Paris with epistles. His friend and brother Bombastes Swinburne, on the other side of the channel, not to be outdone, wreaks his afflatus on unhappy France in an ode. There is the prerogative of your literary man. The tragedies that wring the hearts of nations are so much "stock" for him. He coolly hales them into his shop, and turns you off a neat little job at an hour's notice, and so much a line.

We protest. As Hugo and Swinburne nod at each other, and pish and pash with letter and ode over bleeding France, we see again Betsey Prig and the immortal Sairey hobnobbing over the dying patient, and compound-ing a salad out of stale garden stuff and a dash of liquor. This last collection of stro-phes, antistrophes, and epodes of which Swin-burne has now made a bouquet and presented "a Victor Hugo" strongly resembles that "expansive vegetable which unfolded into an umbrella, yet which Betsey could dispose of in her pocket." Considered as to intention, its proportions are vast; but when you look for sense, it dwindles and becomes infinitesimal. It is worth attention, however, as Swinburne is the poetical exponent of Young England, and this ode, we are told, "embodies its highest ideal of lyric genius. There is the usual magnificent flow of faultless rhythm, the usual crash and glitter of "days shod with flame," "thunders standing astounded," "ravening hours," and "gods effused," and gods, in short, in as many postures as a circus troupe. But behind these we are only able to discover one distinct idea -a figure that seems to tantalize the poet very much as that remarkable Cheshir: cat did Alice in Wonderland, that "perpetually vanished, until nothing but a grin was left suspended in air." Mr. Swinburne's mysterious presence appears to consist principally of a brow. With regard to this brow we are kept in constant anxiety. It moves in the red dawn, it walks, it has feet and lips, and not only beautiful brief tears on top of its eyelids, but knees which goes to prove what a brow is capable of when left to its resources. With regard, however, to its moral character, Mr. Swinburne seems himself to be in doubt. On one line he informs us it is a "mother manywounded," and on the next a "bride;" finally he accuses it of murderous proclivities-'Thine own soul hast thou slain and burnt away, dissolving it with poison into foul thin fume." Supposing its soul thus comfortably disposed of, imagine our amazement to learn further on that this Brow itself is the Brow's "own soul's buried head, with the deadly wounds the poison left upon her." But what is our surprise to that of a Brow, who, having first slain and then burnt up and afterwards poisoned and dissolved into fume its soul, finds that soul's head coming back burned and with poison wounds (whatever they may be) upon her, and not only coming back but disclosing the bewildering fact that that Brow's soul's head is the Brow per se. No wonder it demands in perplexity. shall her weak hands hold up my weak hands to fight?" How indeed?

There are other abnormal curiosities in this remarkable poem-iron shafts that discharge waves, forts with blood foundations, seals that can tether cattle, etc., etc. What con-nection the whole matter has with France we hope to hear explained when M. Hugo ful-minates his inevitable letter of thanks. There are, we are happy to say, but few references to the peculiarly rank class of subjects which Mr. Swinburne usually delights to gloat over in detail, and which are ordinarily supposed to pertain especially to Sairey Gamp's and Betsey Prig's profession, although those ladies are decent enough to shut the doors when they discuss them. Mr. Swinburne has probably taken a late hint from them.

It is curious to note how little genuine poetry ever grows out of any war. The few true utlerances which remain after our own contest are singularly disproportioned to the vast questions and terrible passions involved. The noble thoughts astir among men seem then to find voice in deeds, and there are none left to spare for the song-mongers. Consequently we have to content ourselves with such trumpet-blasts as this, deafening us with sound and fury, but assuredly signifying nothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only to cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN. No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH. No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 531 ut 4p

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR regained by HELMSOLD's

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISH-MENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky waterooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of oid date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Oo., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in sensoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justiy claims that he dan supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original reackages as received direct from the manufacturers. This he will youch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 1stuths26t

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7 w

BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS .-We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very

One lot at 50 cents. One lot at 75 cents. One lot at \$1.25. One lot at \$1.50. One lot at \$1.75.

One lot at \$2. Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and

Embroidered Slippers, at low price. Best Zephyr, sold full weight, Best American Zephyrs 15 cents. Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Coston.

Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m RAPSON'S, Gimps and Fringe. N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious proper

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary. JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 79 s 6m

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !-AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result trace of pertune left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 tuths: and agreeable fragrance.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, 72 som

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Pire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whiteas the Teeth! Invigorates and Scothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Parines and Perines are Death!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
\$ 210m Cor. NINTH AND FILLERT Sts., Philada.

STEREOPTICON ENTER FAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, 9 22 thatuim

Second story.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH .-Therefore the nervous and deblitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, fermerly operator at the
Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT
htreat. SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACY BUCHU. (10 1 7w

GLOTHING.

HO! FOR AN EIGHT DOLLAR SUIT \$8 Street for \$19. Really fine Fall and Winter Suit! \$8 Fit for the Finest Folks in Town!

R& GBetter than any offered elsewhere at \$12!

W are far ahead G Ten thousand of them ready!
of all competi Going on rapidly!
facture of a supe-Se rior class of gentlemen's G More being made!
clothing at the lowest G More being made!
clothing at the lowest G Beautiful in style!
ence, practical knowledge of G Beautiful in style!
ence, practical knowledge of G Beautiful in style!
ence, practical knowledge of G Beautiful in style!
ence with the wants of the gentlemen G trimmed!
of Philadelphia and its vicinity, have resulted in G B
placing the THE GREAT BROWN HALL at G B
placing the THE GREAT BROWN HALL at G bits city.
The whole commu-G STOUT AND STRONG!
nity are invited to G
call and examine what we G NOBBY!
offer. We can give you a G
better article, in choice style, and G FINE!
at lower prices than those who are G
trying to imitate us. We have an endless variety G of Fall and Wister stock ready made, or ready S to be made, to order, at prices which will make you open your eyes.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



\$15 We Have the \$15 Testimony of \$15 All

> \$15 That our FIFTEEN Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings \$15 DOLLAR SUITS are \$15 worth THREE DOLLARS \$15 More than any Others OFFERED ELSEWHERE.

FINE

READY-MADE (Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand,

CLOTHING. Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of

JONES'

One-Price ESTABLISHMENT. No. 604 MARKET STREET.

CEO. W. NIEMANN.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.

STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS.

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of ne most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE

MILLINERY, TRIMMINOS, ETC.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have opened their Fall Assortment of

FRENCH CAPS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
HANDERCHIEFS IN VARIETY.
COLLARS AND CUFFS IN LINEN AND LACE.
DUCHESSE AND VAL. LACE SETS.
FRENCH WORKED AND LINEN CHEMISETES.
NEW STYLES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN NECK TIES AND BOWS,
LACE TIDIES New Designs.

LACE TIDIES, New Designs, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. RIBEONS, FANS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

INFANTS' OUTFITS

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin,

Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French

Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces,

Sirks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments

GLOVES, ETC.

aBelle

BEST \$1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another

Sole Agency-Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tathstfrp

and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

R S. R. D I L L O N.

GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT

MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE,
MADE TO MEASURE.

9 17 stutham]

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENG-LISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND. \$20.00 SUITS!! \$20-00 SUITS! \$20 00 SUITS!

\$20 00 SUITS!!

PHILADELPHIA.

PEABODY & WESTON, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. \$20.00 SUITS!! \$20.00 BUITS!

PLATED WARE. MEAD & ROBBINS,

GROCERIES, ETO.

FRESH IMPORTED FRENCH GOOD

NONPARBIL CAPERS,

PREPARED MUSTARD AND TRUFFLES.

JAMES R. WEBB'S.

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHT

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMO

IN LARGE CANS AT \$1 50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING

PURE SPICES, ETC.

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEA

Just Received.

CARPETINGS.

34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34

CARPETINGS.

HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, W

are offering superior inducements in

Window Shades Druggets.

ETC. ETC.

At the lowest Cash Prices.

C. B. SNYDER & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PEABODY & WESTON.

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALE & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

ARE OFFBRING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS

Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,

Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,

At Moderate Prices.

English Body Brussels,

3-Plys Ingrains.

West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuthlm5

CARPETINGS. 723

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner RLEVENTH and VINE Straets.

East End Grocery

BRIOW CHESNUT STREET

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

PEAS, MUSHROOM

PHILADELPHIA.

BONELEES SARDINES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of

Silver Flated Goods that they have ever offered in

New and Elegant Designs.

All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantif on hand, suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS. Tea Sets as Low as \$20.

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 S stuth3m PHILADELPHIA. CARRIAGES, ETO. 1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,



CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons

ROAD AND PARK DRIVING, Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.

Built to order and for sale.

Manufactory and Repository,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 98 thstu2mrp COAL. COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, 17 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, \$6.75; Stove, \$8.00; Nut, \$7.00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, \$6.75; Stove, \$7.00; Nut, \$5.75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, \$7.25; Stove, \$7.50;

Yerd, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp if ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEMIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM "